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TEA CULTURE IN MINAS.

In traveling over the central line of the Dom Pedro II railway and along its prolongation through the interior of the province of Minas Geraes to the Rio das Velhas, the thoughtful traveler has constantly suggested to his mind the question: What can this region, which is still almost virgin as regards regular agriculture, produce that can bear the high price of transportation to the sea board and leave a reasonable profit to the producer? Beyond Juiz de Fóra the country is considered to be sterile and almost unfit for cultivation because the climate, or soil, or both, are not well adapted to the cultivation of the great Brazilian staple, coffee.

This idea that the *campo* lands are only fit for grazing is so deeply rooted that a long time will be required to eradicate it, notwithstanding that the people have constantly before their eyes proofs to the contrary in the beautiful *charcas* and gardens of Barbacena and other places, established on typical *campo* lands, in which a little care and attention in the cultivation have given results which, if not as brilliant as in the wooded regions, are at least very satisfactory. It is the old idea of the Mexican population of the Pacific slope of the United States whose immense and so-called sterile cattle ranches now constitute the celebrated wheat and fruit-growing districts of California. It is certain that the *campo* lands of Brazil are inferior to the wooded lands and that in many places the soil is poor and thin, but for the most part those of the centre of Minas Geraes would be considered very desirable by many farmers of the eastern United States and of many other prosperous agricultural regions.

The fact is, as will be proved whenever a thorough and rational system of agriculture is put in practice, that nearly all of central Minas is capable of sustaining a large and active agricultural population. The principal question at present is that of the kinds of cultivation which, with the actual high rates of transportation, can be followed with advantage until such time as the increase in population and wealth shall make the traffic sufficiently important as to permit such a reduction in the freight rates as will render possible the cultivation and exportation of all the products that the region is capable of producing, including even the bulky products of least value.

The cereals of Europe can be produced in this region and their cultivation might be introduced with advantage for local consumption, but for the present they are out of the question for exportation. An exception might be made in favor of corn which is at present the only one cultivated and which converted into the detestable *toucinho* of Minas is exported on a considerable scale. Corn-growing for the fattening of pork, to be prepared in a more civilized manner as ham, bacon and lard, is one of the possible industries.

Fruit-growing, either for the supply of the Rio market, or for the preparation of dried or otherwise preserved fruit, or for the making of wine, is a branch of agriculture admirably adapted to this region. Nearly all the

fruits of the temperate zone will, with proper care, produce well. The traveler is agreeably surprised to find in Juiz de Fóra pears equal to those that are annually imported in great quantities into Rio from the Rio de la Plata, and he can drink very fair wine made in Catas Altas, Sabará, Diamantina, Campanha and Barbacena, which proves that with some improvement in the culture and manufacture, the European and native drugs sold as wine can be driven from the market with great advantage to the national health, as well as wealth.

It is hardly necessary to speak of coffee and tobacco as these are already cultivated on a greater or less scale throughout the region and it is evident that their cultivation might be indefinitely extended. Except in the highest and coldest parts, coffee produces well though it is only seen in gardens and not in regular plantations. There is a general complaint that it ripens irregularly, though this perhaps is not so great an obstacle to its general cultivation as it is often represented to be. As an article of export, however, for a great part of central Minas, coffee is out of the question on account of the high freight rates, which will probably limit its cultivation to the zone below the Serra da Mantiqueira. Further in the interior it can only be produced for local consumption, or for the supply of more remote districts.

Another branch of industry admirably adapted to this region is that of the dairy products, butter and cheese. The latter is already produced to a considerable extent but in a very careless, slip-shod way, giving as a result the well known and very popular, though defective, Minas cheese. This product might be greatly improved in quality by a proper system of manufacture and the quantity might be materially augmented, even with the present limited stock of cattle, by the adoption of a more rational method in the treatment of the cattle and the extraction of the milk. Butter-making is also an industry admirably adapted to this region, though it might be difficult to introduce because the excessive cleanliness required in the process and the care necessary to keep the pastures free from noxious plants that might taint the butter are not very consonant with the careless, easy going habits of the people.

Many other products might be mentioned for which the climate and soil of central Minas are fitted and which present the all essential requisite, in the present condition of the province, of combining a high value in a small bulk, but these remarks have perhaps already extended too far for the purpose for which they were intended, viz.: an introduction to some observations on the cultivation of tea.

As is well known, tea culture was introduced into Brazil many years ago as an experiment, and tea plants are now found in many gardens as objects of curiosity and tea even comes to the market from a few localities in the provinces of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Minas Geraes. This species of cultivation, however, seems to have attracted but little attention and the question as to whether, or not, the cultivation might not

with advantage be greatly extended, at least to the point of supplying the home market, seems never to have been seriously considered. To-day, thanks in great part to the initiative of the present active and energetic minister of agriculture, Countee Braga de Macedo, a more far-seeing policy is being introduced and the Brazilian government and people are very wisely seeking means to increase not only the quantity and quality but also the variety of the products of the empire. Among the many new or nascent industries that merit careful attention and study, that of tea culture deserves to take a prominent place not only on account of its adaptability to the conditions of the country, but also on account of the fact that the product is always certain to find a good market at a high price. This opinion is based on observations made on a small plantation of tea on a *fazenda* near Ouro Preto belonging to the family of the late Barão de Camarões, and on information kindly furnished by the son of the late Barão, Dr. Antônio Teixeira de Souza Magalhães.

The *Fazenda do Tesoureiro* is situated on the road from Ouro Preto to Diamantina at a distance of four leagues from the former place and about half a league distant from the eastern base of the Serra da Caraça. The *fazenda*, which in its appointments is one of the best in this part of the province, owes its importance primarily to a rich series of auriferous rocks that traverse the property and gave origin to very extensive and lucrative gold washings, and, secondly, to a small tea plantation made some forty years ago and carefully preserved to the present time.

The tea is planted on a hill-side with an eastern exposure, occupying an area of about five English acres. The plants are about four feet apart and are kept pruned to a height of about two feet. The soil is a red sandy clay resulting from the decomposition of the greasy alkaline schists so abundant in central Minas and is full of quartz and ironstone pebbles and rich in iron. The ground is full of that Brazilian pest, the Sauvage, but this is far from being so great a disadvantage as in other branches of agriculture because, although the ants eat off some of the new leaves fit for tea-making, if they are not promptly gathered, their ravages are mainly confined to the older and tougher leaves so that by a natural process of pruning the formation of new leaves is increased. A marked increase in growth and vigor is also noticed in these plants situated over the ant hills, due to the loosening of the soil about their roots.

The process of manufacture is briefly this. Throughout the rainy season of five or six months the new and tender leaves that appear shortly after each rain are picked and carried to the drying-house. This consists of a large room with several tables and a low furnace of unsmoky fuel fed from the outside and supporting shallow iron pans about 2½ feet in diameter set in holes in the top of the furnace directly over the fire. Each man fills his pan with green leaves and stirs them rapidly for about half an hour over a hot fire with a peculiar motion to wilt them. In this process he has to re-

move the leaves every few minutes and scour the pan to remove the gummy matter which exudes from the hot leaves and which if left adhering to the pan would cause scorching. When properly wilted the leaves are taken to the rolling table on which is a movable screen of coarse wicker-work made of bamboo on which the leaves are rubbed with a strong pressure of the hand which extracts from them a considerable quantity of vegetable extract rich in tannin which oozes through the screen and, at the same time, the leaves curl or roll up into various forms according to their degree of tenderness. They are then ready for the final drying which requires several hours in the pan. This is the most delicate part of the process, great practice and skill being required to produce the best tea by a proper management of the fire and of the stirring. After this drying the tea is assortet either immediately, or after a delay of weeks or months, according to the exigency of other work. The assorting is done by fanning the dried leaves in bamboo sieves with holes of various sizes and shapes, the number of varieties being dependent on the number of sieves employed and the care and patience expended on this somewhat tedious process. Some of the finer varieties must be separated by picking out by hand, but this is seldom worth while and they are left mixed with the others. After the sorting, the tea is again thoroughly dried and stored in tin-lined boxes, or sent to market in tin canisters. The varieties usually separated, with their prices, are as follows:

Familia (unrolled leaves) ..	3500 per kilo
Hysou (cartouche-shaped, coarse) ..	5 200 , ,
Ochim, (do do fine) ..	8 000 , ,
Ajofar (round, fine) ..	8 000 , ,
Perolet (round, coarse) ..	8 000 , ,

It will be seen that the process of manufacture is very simple, requiring only inexpensive apparatus and no great amount of skill in the workmen, since this work has been done by the ordinary slaves of the *fazenda*, producing teas that even at the high prices given above have almost excluded the foreign teas from the Ouro Preto market. The best evidence of their superior quality is the fact that it has been found of advantage to imitate the mark of the Thesoureiro factory in the market of Rio de Janeiro, and that the proprietors have first-class medals not only from all the national expositions but also from the international expositions of London, Vienna and Philadelphia.

Let us now examine the question of the cost of production. The leaves lose in drying about 75% of their weight. A good panman will wilt, roll and dry half an arroba of tea per day, and an active picker will gather the same quantity of green leaves. Four pickers and one panman can therefore prepare half an arroba per day at an expense (counting wages at \$3000 per day, a very liberal estimate) of \$10000. An equal sum should cover the expenses of weeding and cultivating the ground (very light work) and those of sorting and of the final preparation for the market, which is work that can be done when other work is slack. This gives a total expense of \$20500 per each half arroba ($\frac{7}{2}$ kilos) which at the lowest price is worth \$24500. The mean price is, however, much greater, (owing to the mixture of varieties) and practice has demonstrated that it is about \$45000. Supposing even that by the eventualities of bad weather or bad management the expenses were doubled there would still be left a handsome profit of about 12½ per cent. on the cost of production.

It is not pretended that so favorable results have been attained at Thesoureiro where the unsystematic employment of slave labor makes it impossible to arrive at any

reliable estimate of the actual cost of production. The *fazenda* has about fifty slaves, including many women, children and old men, who have been employed in tea-making, mining and general work. The annual production has varied from fifty to eighty arrobas.

The advantages of this species of cultivation, aside from that already mentioned of combining a high value with a small volume so that the product can bear a high rate of transportation, are intuitive from the above description, and only need to be enumerated. They are:

1st. The adaptability of this cultivation to lands of difficult cultivation on which the planting of annual plants would be very expensive, or impossible.

2nd. The long life of the plantation which after the first planting only requires a slight amount of work in cleaning the ground of weeds and loosening the soil. The Thesoureiro plantation is, as already stated, forty years old and is still good.

3rd. The freedom from injury from ants.

4th. The small cost of the buildings and appliances for the manufacture, making this a very desirable branch of industry for small proprietors, especially as the most pressing work of the harvest, that of gathering the leaves, is such light work that it may be done by women and children. Even this small expense may be avoided by the establishment of central factories, since, as the leaves may be kept for twenty-four hours or more before going to the fire, a factory could draw its supply of green leaves from an area of several miles.

5th. The absence of risk of loss from bad weather because the new and tender leaves fit for tea-making only appear after rains which do not prevent the picking, and, when once gathered, all the rest of the process is under cover. Coffee planters who pass anxious weeks during the drying season will appreciate this advantage.

In view of the favorable results obtained in this one experimental establishment, the farmers of Minas and other parts of Brazil will do well to carefully examine this question to imitate the mark of the Thesoureiro factory in the market of Rio de Janeiro, and that the proprietors have first-class medals not only from all the national expositions but also from the international expositions of London, Vienna and Philadelphia.

Orville A. DERBY.

From *The Daily Inter-Ocean*, Chicago, May 28.

FROM CHICAGO TO BRAZIL.

From an editorial in the Rio de Janeiro News of April 5 last it is gleaned that one Maurice A. Schwab is in the vicinity of São Paulo engaged in an alleged emigration scheme. It appears that Mr. Maurice A. Schwab has won much sympathy and appreciation from the imperial cabinet, and been seeing the country and enjoying official hospitality at public expense. Further, that he modestly proposed to form a part of the imperial retinue during the Emperor's visit to the province of Minas Geraes, but failed to connect. It is also stated that Mr. Schwab has been given the freedom of the empire; that he and his preposterous scheme have duped the minister of agriculture, the *Jornal do Commercio*, and many prominent personages in this city, and their so far deceived several São Paulo planters as to get money from them in advance for a lot of Chinese laborers, is an occurrence for which there is not even the shadow of such a consolation.

We have no wish to hold up this petty swindler for any further inspection, but before leaving him we wish to ask the simple question: Why is it that such men are so successful in Brazil? Schwab was not the first one of his class, nor is he likely to be the last. When one of these adventurers comes along, he is always sure of a warm reception, and of exceptional attentions and favors from the government. In every case they secure favors and effect results in a few days which well-known, responsible bus-

migrants to Brazil at its own cost, and that São Paulo is likely to reap benefits thereby, we fear that there will be a rude awakening some of these days which will contribute very little to their self-appreciation. The scheme itself is a beautiful one; and it reflects great credit upon the imagination and benevolence of this remarkable society and its representative. The Brazilian government has heretofore been so singularly unfortunate in its choice of alien benefactors that there is a natural and well-founded suspicion against each new addition, and this suspicion unavoidably operates to Mr. Schwab's disadvantage. It would seem that ministers of agriculture, like children, are doomed to be deceived by bubbles, and to detect their insubstantial nature only at the bursting. For this inherent quality of official character Mr. Schwab should be grateful beyond measure, for to it alone is due the strange success which his ridiculous scheme has thus far attained."

The name of Maurice A. Schwab is familiar here, and the fact that he is somewhat peculiar and that the "United States and German Emigration Company" is described as of Chicago, coupled with the incident that Maurice A. Schwab has not been seen in town lately, invites the suggestion that he is in Brazil personalizing an alleged emigration company.

The Maurice A. Schwab known to Chicago is probably about 27 years old; an unwholesome looking fellow with a pimply face and a large nose. He possesses an infinite impudence, and there is no small villainy he would not stoop to. He came prominently and unfavorably to the surface early in 1876, when for a brief while he was, or said he was, a reporter on the *Courier*, now defunct. He would disappear from town awhile, and then reappear with some piece of patry and nauseating scandal attaching to his name. He was frequently caught falsely representing himself as the agent for theatrical companies and stars, and once or twice attempted to organize snap companies, which never went on the road, but usually resulted in his arrest for detaining jewelry belonging to some of the members. He was once arrested for forging the name of a reporter to an order for a hack. Indeed, the full list of his offences are forgotten, as was his existence, when he took his loathsome presence from the city. Strange to say, he was never sentenced to imprisonment here, misplaced sympathy for his connections militating in his favor. If this is the same Maurice A. Schwab who is now operating in Brazil, and the Brazilians have any summary way of dealing with arrant scoundrels, and will execute it, there will be much rejoicing here.

There is not a single doubt but what the two characters above described—the Schwab of Chicago, and the Schwab of Brazil—are one and the same Schwab. There are a great many villains and adventurers in the world, but only one Maurice A. Schwab. He is not a clever rascal, nor even plausible in his operations. He is simply a vulgar, ill-bred knave, whose ignorance, coarseness and transparent deceptions ought to deceive no one. And yet, this bungling swindler succeeded in deceiving a great many men of high position down here, in enjoying no slight popularity and attention, and in carrying away a little of the agricultural capital of the country.

This little episode is a matter for deep regret, for many and various reasons. Had Schwab been a clever swindler, and had his scheme shown even a moderate amount of ingenuity and plausibility, there would then have been some little consolation for those who were deceived by him. But that a man so unprepossessing and offensive in manner, and with a scheme so preposterous as that of exporting German immigrants from the United States to Brazil, should have duped the minister of agriculture, the *Jornal do Commercio*, and many prominent personages in this city, and their so far deceived several São Paulo planters as to get money from them in advance for a lot of Chinese laborers, is an occurrence for which there is not even the shadow of such a consolation.

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iness men can not carry through in months, even if at all. This Maurice A. Schwab met with more success in official circles here in the first week of his stay, than some legitimate business enterprises, which we can name, have met with in a full year. And why is it?—Eds. News.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the *Buenos Aires Herald*, August 7.

—The national government has authorized Sr. Don J. M. Bustos to endeavor to foment immigration to this country from Russia.

—The Brazilian colony in Montevideo is organizing fêtes for the reception of the Emperor Dom Pedro on his way to visit the Continental Exhibition.

—The provincial government has received offers of capital from England, France, and the United States, for the expropriation of the Southern railway.

—Lieut. Bove and three gentlemen who are to accompany him on his very interesting expedition to the far south, have already left Europe for this country, where they will arrive about the end of the month.

—The municipality has addressed a note to the minister of the interior, expressing its intention of buying in all the shares in the Colon theatre, so as to have the executive management of the concern in its own hands.

—The finance committee in the national Senate has reported on the executive power's project on the coining of money. The new coins are to be called "Argentinos" and "Medio Argentino;" their respective values being ten and five gold dollars. Silver may only be coined at the rate of three pesos per inhabitant, and copper at the rate of twenty cents. After this has been accomplished all foreign coins will cease to be legal tender in the republic.

—Business continues very dull owing to the continued uncertainty of the future of our money system. The Provincial Bank has telegraphed for part of its coin reserve in Europe, and has just voted to give exchange, taking pay in paper, at the rate of 48½d for 25 pesos paper, and 5.08 to 5.09 francs for 25 peso paper. The bank has also decided to limit discounts in paper, so that the fluctuations in gold will probably not be very great while this continues. The bank is in position to convert its notes within three months if it shall so desire.

THE TAX ON TITLES.

Those who think that the conferring of distinctions and titles upon deserving subjects is a gratuitous favor will be surprised to learn that the gravity is very far from being real. In this, as in many other things, they who dance must pay the fiddler. The *Gazeta do Povo*, of São Paulo, has taken the trouble to work out the income arising from the stamp tax on the distinctions conferred by the Emperor during his trip into the province of Minas Geraes some months ago, with the following result:

Counselors, three at 375\$ each	1,125\$
Coun. one at 1,575\$	1,575
Vicount, one at 1,025\$	1,025
Baron, ten at 750\$	7,500
Grand cross, one at 1,195\$	1,195
Dignitary, one at 735\$	735
Knights:	
Order of the Rose, 16 at 520\$	8,320
Order of Christ, nine at 330	2,970
Officials:	
Order of the Rose, 27 at 405\$	10,935
Cavaliers:	
Order of the Rose 89 at 195\$	17,355
Order of Christ 89 at 195\$	
Total tax	52,735\$

Dom Pedro of Brazil is now credited with the first official announcement of the new come, fully two days before Dr. Gould's despatch. Dom Pedro's despatch was sent to Paris.—*American Exchange*.

ARTICLES OF incorporation for the "New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company" have been filed at the capital of the state of New York by Mr. John Roach and others. The capital of the company is fixed at \$2,000,000.

The actual decrease in the public debt of the United States during the fiscal year 1880-81 was \$101,573,483.36, the June decrease being \$12,323,159.53. The total debt on the 1st ult., including paper currency, certificates of deposit, gold and silver certificates, etc., was \$1,840,598,811.98. The total debt in 1856, the highest point reached, was \$2,773,236,173.69, which gives a total reduction of \$932,637,301.71, or an average annual reduction of \$62,175,824—over five millions a month.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The provincial assembly of Minas Geraes opened on the 7th inst.

The July receipts of the Pernambuco postoffice amounted to \$1,922,500.

The Emperor's visit to Minas Geraes last April resulted in the bestowal of 133 orders and distinctions.

The elections for the next provincial assembly of Bahia are to take place on the 1st of November next.

Mails for the United States from Pará are now occasionally sent by sailing vessels. The "good old times" seem to be returning again!

Two cutthroats recently got into a quarrel at Capitânia, near Guaratinguetá, São Paulo, and one of them was killed. The other, one Joaquim Pedroso, is at large.

The city council of Bahia has borrowed the sum of 24,000\$ from the "Sociedade Commerico" at an interest rate of 8 per cent.—the loan to be repaid on the 31st of December next.

The jail at Dragângia, São Paulo, was broken open on the night of the 10th inst., and two slaves—the only inmates—took their departure. They could n't stand the hoard any longer!

Some irreverent thieves broke into the "Affilios" church, Bahia, recently and carried away all the valuables they could find. The images were taken down, stripped of their ornaments, and were then broken into pieces.

A conflict took place on the evening of the 13th inst., at Limeiro, São Paulo, between some Portuguese railway laborers and soldiers. Three of the laborers were arrested, and two soldiers received slight injuries.

The total number of registered voters in the province of Alagoas, under the new electoral reform law, is 3,783. The total population of the province, according to the census of 1872, was 348,009, of which 35,741 were slaves.

The *Provinciana*, of Pátrahia do Sul, of the 12th inst., says that an overseer had been assassinated by slaves in the week before, on a plantation belonging to Lieut.-Col. João José Vieira, in the municipality of Valema. The slaves have been imprisoned at Valencia.

The July receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to \$28,150,000. The receipts for that month during the last six years were as follows:

1876.....	272,101,565	1879.....	542,880,503
1877.....	400,244,495	1880.....	465,006,184
1878.....	375,100,277	1881.....	728,150,947

Two Indians got into a dispute in the street in Santos, on the 14th inst., when one of them, Afonso Navarro, cut the arguement short by running his knife through the other's stomach, causing death on the following day. The victim, José Cestari, leaves a wife and children.

The provincial receipts of the province of Pará during the three years, 1877 to 1880, were as follows:

decima urbana 5% to exportar 8% on rubber.	1877-78.....	149,503	418,955	500,315
1878-79.....	154,318	572,380	617,217	
1879-80.....	154,040	781,183	821,268	

A comparison of the July receipts of the various revenue departments at Pernambuco for the last two years gives the following result:

July, 1881.	1880.	
Custom house.....	818,183,875	798,714,567
Recebedoria.....	42,131,462	40,046,666
Consulado.....	204,303,400	217,793,367

A German tutor named Schweizer recently died at Guaratinguetá, in the province of São Paulo, but was denied burial fit the public cemetery by the church authorities on the ground of his having been a free mason. Schweizer had lived in that place for a long time, and had taught in many of the principal families. There was considerable popular indignation, but the church interdicted the cemetery and had things in its own way. The affair is now under discussion in the newspapers.

During the eleven months ending June 1 last, there were 222 unlawful attacks upon persons in the province of Minas Geraes. In this total are included 80 homicides, 21 infanticides, 39 attempts to kill, and 66 assaults occasioning wounds. The number of arrests by the chief of police during this period, with imprisonment, was 600. These statistics are from the report of the chief of police to the provincial president.

The *Jornal do Recife*, of the 2nd inst., relates another instance of the inhuman treatment of slaves which should go far toward the immediate suppression of that accursed institution. A slave who was being whipped in one of the houses of Pernambuco on the 29th ult., threw himself into the public street to escape the barbarous punishment. His body was frightfully lacerated with the whip, and bruised with blows. Though this thing was done in open daylight nothing was done about it except the protest of the *Jornal*.

The June receipts of the Pará postoffice amounted to \$11,300,740.

Malarial fevers are raging at various localities on the Amazon.

Over 200,000\$ have been subscribed at Maranhão for the establishment of a central factory near that city.

There was a balance remaining in the Pará provincial treasury of \$1,446,611,150 on the 31st of July.

The *Gazeta do Povo*, of São Paulo, says that three girls at Santa Isabel have gone crazy through the freaks of a pretended saint at Benfica. They are said to weep constantly.

The Mandos papers of the 28th ult. state that the boundary commission was about to set out for the Venezuelan frontier to conclude the surveys which have been in progress there for about two years.

According to late advices from Manâos, Mr. Charles Weiner is effecting valuable work in exploring the upper Amazon. His latest exploration was that of a new Amazon tributary, called the Sanjá, which he ascended for a distance of 360 kilometers.

An extraordinary session of the Amazonas provincial assembly was convoked for the 20th inst., to take the question of the traffic in slaves into consideration. Several consignments of slaves have been sent to that province from the south.

An exploring party, led by Sr. Norberto Mendes Condeiro, left Guarapuava, Paraná, in the early part of July for an exploration of the country bordering on the Rio Paraná near the falls of the Sete Quedas. The party is composed of some twenty men, all unpanied by about sixty Indians.

The provincial assembly of Pará has appropriated the sum of \$2,000\$ to assist Mr. Herbert H. Smith in a scientific exploration of the Rio Tapajós. Mr. Smith undertakes to prepare a scientific report on the Tapajós, and to collect 300 specimens in natural history for the Museu Paráense.

The provincial budget of Minas Geraes for the fiscal year 1879-80 estimated the receipt at \$2,630,740\$, and appropriated \$2,031,006,400. The final balance sheets now show that the receipts were \$2,564,335,851, and the expenditures \$2,903,207,668, resulting in a deficit of \$338,971,797. The accounts for 1880-81 have not yet been liquidated.

The gold product of the province of Minas Geraes during the year 1879 amounted to 483,606 oitavos.

Of this amount the S. João d'El-Rei company (Morro Velho and Chã) produced 421,

515 oitavos, the Santa Barbara company (Pary),

49,415 oitavos, the D. Pedro Norte d'El-Rei company (Morro de Sant'Anna) 11,098 oitavos, and the Mineração Brasileira company (Itabira) 1,539 oitavos.

The *Gazeta de Campinas* of the 17th inst. relates that on the day previous a young man named José de Camargo Penteado, Jr., began a trapeze exercise with a loaded pistol in his pocket. During the exercise the pistol fell to the ground and was discharged, the ball entering the left side of an old man, named Cândido Pompéu de Camargo, and killing him almost instantly. The victim of this careless accident was over sixty years of age, and was old and resient of Campinas.

A Pernambuco gentleman furnishes the *Jornal do Recife* with the following interesting comparison of the appropriations for the fiscal year 1881-82 made by the provincial assemblies of Pará and Pernambuco:

	Pará	Pernambuco
Provincial assembly..	35,420,000	88,170,523
Dep't of the presidency	62,000,000	78,463,700
Public instruction....	62,800,000	798,454,970
Public worship	4,420,000
Public health and charity	84,000,000	234,031,100
Public works.....	1,407,520,600	745,884,530
Public security	360,192,000	657,710,800
Public illumination	131,500,000	224,956,750
Revenue collection and audit	152,225,000	319,990,000
Pensions.....	83,097,405	126,262,000
Suhventions	266,000,000	52,000,000
Prov. debt charges.....	337,072,000	388,135,910
Sundry expenses.....	335,120,000	36,327,850
	3,942,967,000	3,759,387,948

RAILROAD NOTES.

Suspensions of railway engineers for the non-presentation of diplomas still continue.

The July receipts of the new tramway at Fortaleza, Ceará, amounted to \$2,888,560.

The Emperor has designated the 28th inst. for the formal opening of the S. João d'El-Rei railway.

The station of Rio Novo on the Dom Pedro II railway has been rechristened Mariano Procópio.

It is announced that the Caruaru railway of Bahia can not be inaugurated on the 7th of September, as previously announced, owing to delays in the work caused by heavy rains.

The July receipts of the Barão de Aranha railway amounted to \$13,749,472.

The minister of agriculture has charged the Rio das Velhas exploring commission with the location of a convenient terminal station of the Dom Pedro II railway to connect with the projected navigation of that river.

The net surplus of the Iuana railway traffic for the half year ending December 31 was \$495,822. The interest guarantee received from the provincial treasury was \$71,022,998 which gave a total of \$71,624,991 for the purposes of paying a dividend to shareholders and meeting the required payments upon the company's indebtedness. The dividend declared was \$5720 per share.

The São Paulo tramway lines have an extension of 19.8 kilometers, with 4 kilometers of sidings. The total capital of the company amounts to \$700,000\$, and the gross receipts of the past year to \$204,557,800. A balance of \$59,974,888 has been recently carried to the profit and loss account. The reserve fund now amounts to \$18,750,818. A dividend of \$35,000\$, or 5 per cent, upon the nominal capital, has just been declared.

The section of the Dom Pedro II prolongation from Itabuna to Caramahy, 42 kilometers in length, will be opened some time in October next. A further extension of 64 kilometers is now under construction, and the line is nearly located as far as Itabuna do Campo, 104 kilometers beyond Caramahy. The distance from Itabuna to Macaúba, to which point the line is projected, is 110 kilometers. The preliminary surveys over this last section are now in progress, and it is expected that the line will be definitely located about the end of December next.

With the completion of the Caramahy section of the Dom Pedro II railway the total length of that road, including all its branches, will be a little over 682 kilometers. The lengths of the lines are as follows:

Central line, Rio de Janeiro to Caramahy.....	3826,395m.
Gamboa branch.....	1 123
Campinho	1 524
Santa Cruz	34 090
Macacos	4 429
São Paulo	157 198
Porto Novo	63 764
Total length.....	6826,023m.

The provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro received an offer from some foreign capitalists on the 18th inst. for the purchase of the Cantagallo railway. The proposal stipulates the purchase of the Cantagallo line, Rio Bonito branch, and their projected extensions, for \$8,000,000 each; the completion of the Rio Bonito branch to a junction with the "Macaé e Campos" line; the extension of the line to a terminal station in the city of Niterói; the extension of the Cantagallo line to a junction with the Leopoldina railway; and the construction of a branch to Santa Maria Magdalena. Another proposal from the same parties offers to purchase the roads for the sum of \$10,000,000; the province will guarantee 6 per cent, on that capital and whatever capital may be necessary to complete the extensions—about \$10,000,000 more.

The following amounts on account of capital have been deposited in English banking or business houses by railway enterprises upon which the Brazilian government has guaranteed interest on the 1st of September 24, 1873:

	L.	s.	d.
The Brazilian Imperial Central Bahiá Railway Company.....	944,700	0	0
Companhia Geral de Chemins de Fer Brésiliens.....	889,508	9	7
The Imperial Brazilian Natal and Nova Crux Railway Company.....	618,300	0	0
The Great Western of Brazil Rail- way Company.....	562,500	0	0
The Mineiro and Rio Railway Co.....	450,000	0	0
The Conde d'Eu Railway Co.....	269,000	0	0
The J. Theresa Christina Railway Company	268,135	2	7
The Alagoas Railway Company	182,000	0	0
	4,184,186	12	2

From the *Grocer*, June 18.

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

VENEZUELA.

Venezuela is, after Brazil, the country in South America producing most coffee; at the same time the best coffee is grown there, and a variety of other tropical produce, prominent among which tonka beans, a substitute for vanilla for making essence and a flavoring substance for tobacco, and furthermore, balsam copaiba. Venezuela is lavishly favored by nature. Toward the south it is watered by the Orinoco, the largest river in South America next to the Amazon, thence immense plains or "llanos" stretch across the country, and on them innumerable herds of cattle are grazing. Toward the north these plains are limited by the Cordillera and the fine mountain plateaus on which the coffee grows. Coffee planting is the all absorbing interest, and the actual President, General Guzman Blanco, is himself an owner of extensive coffee estates. President Blanco is a dictator, and his enemies blame him for the egotistical manner in which he rules the country—they say, with a nod of iron—making money out of everything and then becoming prodigiously rich. His admirers, on the contrary, insist that he is probably the only Venezuelan living who can develop the resources of the country while preserving peace, and that his dictatorial proceedings, and even his vanities are redeemed by his many excellent qualities. However this may be, it is certain that for the past thirty years Venezuela has been most of the time in a semi-anarchical state, one revolution succeeding another, and that the republic requires peace above everything else, even at the expense of some of its liberties.

Venezuela was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and at first settled by a German colonizing company, the Welters, but this attempt proved a failure, and in 1530 Spain took the colony in hand herself and sent out a captain-general. This rule was upheld till 1806, when the first rising occurred, and finally revolution was crowned with success between 1819 and 1822 when Venezuela became a member of the Colombian confederacy, but later on departed from the same, finally becoming herself a confederacy in 1864 after a series of civil troubles. Under Guzman Blanco the twenty states have been consolidated into ten, aside from the territories. By this means the management of the confederation seems to be facilitated. Venezuela covers an area of 438,130 square miles, and has a native population of 1,734,107 souls and some 23,000 foreigners. The chief cities are Caracas, the capital, with 48,807 inhabitants; Valencia, 28,594; Barquisimeto, 25,664; Maracay, 21,054; Maturín, 12,914; San Carlos, 10,420; Mérida, 9,727; Ciudad Guayana, 9,427; Ciudad Bolívar, 8,486; Cúcuta, 8,172; Barcelona, 7,674; and La Guaira, 6,763.

The income of the republic is \$4,680,000, and the expenditure \$4,448,000. The internal debt is \$12,962,172, and the foreign one \$54,347,818. The import is \$15,043,000, and the export \$16,113,000, the latter including gold dust, these being valuable gold mines in the state of Guyana, not far from the Orinoco. The country also possesses copper mines. The leading ports are La Guaira, being the port of Caracas, Puerto Cabello and Maracay. The maritime movement is—arrivals, 8,862 vessels, with 615,866 tons, and sailings, 9,028, with a tonnage of 627,128. Thirteen steamship lines keep up communication with Europe and America, and are 340 miles of telegraph, but only 70 miles of railway. Venezuela stands very much in need of railroads. Their possession would impart a great impulse to coffee production, as has been the case in all coffee growing countries. Unfortunately, the unsettled condition of the country hitherto has frightened away European and American capitalists. Some of the latter have during the past few years again come forward, but so far without any tangible results. Should President Guzman Blanco during coming years succeed in weaning the country from revolution, capitalists may take courage and endue the republic with better means of communication in the interior.

In 1839 Venezuela produced 13,000 tons of coffee, in 1869, 17,500, and at present it turns out 30,000 tons. This includes all coffee received from the interior at Maracay, although much of it comes from Colombia. Although the species of Venezuelan coffee coming to us from La Guaya and Puerto Cabello are quite popular in the United States, Maracay is still more so, inasmuch as it is in point of natural appearance, size of bean and flavor at par with Java, and is extensively consumed by the well-to-do middle classes in the United States in the place of the latter and Pudong.

The best coffee is the celebrated Caracas, which is in such demand in the country of its growth, in Spanish America and France, that it commands a very high price compared with all other sorts produced anywhere, and this is the reason why so little of it gets to this country. The coffee from Campina and other points on the coast is considerably cheaper, and goes in Mexico, Spain, France, etc. From what sources it will be seen that there are few American countries producing coffee and cacao so admirably fitted to expand the production thereof almost indefinitely. That crops hardly ever fail there in either product, the trees being less exposed and less subject to disease of any kind than elsewhere. But for the curse of revolution which has rendered capital shy, Venezuela would at the present day probably produce three times as much coffee and cacao as it does at present. It shows that in some of the countries south of us the less respectable portion of the ruling classes, in whose hands the mass of the people are mere tools, are the worst enemies of the commonwealth.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet,
the French packet of the 15th., and Royal
Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs
a list of arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-
mercial report and price current of the market, a table of freight
charges, and all other information necessary to a correct
judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24TH. 1881.

The editorial and business offices of THE
Rio News have been moved to No. 34, Rue
de S. Pedro, 1st floor.

THE 1879 and 1880 budget appropriations proving insufficient to meet certain items in the war department expenditures, an imperial decree, No. 8,210, was issued on the 6th instant authorizing a supplementary credit of \$19,396\$632 to meet the deficits of the fiscal year 1880-81. The several items in this deficit are \$56,683\$432 in the medical department of the army, \$309,224\$441 in the *gratificações* and premiums paid to volunteers, etc., and \$153-\$488\$754 in the transportation of troops and supplies. The new credit is designed to square these accounts up to the end of the last fiscal year, the appropriation being still subject to the approval of the next General Assembly. The occurrence of these deficits in the organized departments of the government should lead to a radical reform in the methods heretofore employed in making estimates. Instead of taking previous appropriations as bases, and then cutting and changing to make a fictitious balance, the legislature should take actual expenditure of the next preceding year as a base, and then rigidly confine the expenditure to those figures. The occurrence of deficits larger than the original appropriations, as is the case in each of the three above-mentioned items, is flattering neither to the administrative nor to the legislative departments of the government.

ONE of the questions which now forms a part of the undercurrent of American life is this: At a time when the whole world is expressing heartfelt sympathy for the misfortune of our President, why is it that Brazil is the only nation which stands aloof? President Garfield has been stricken down by the hand of an assassin and his life hangs trembling in the scale. His own people are praying earnestly that his life may be spared, and that stern justice may be meted out to the cowardly assassin. Telegrams have poured in from all parts of the world, from the great and small nations alike, execrating the deed and expressing the deepest sympathy in the fate of the stricken President. Under instructions from home, and in obedience to their private regard, the foreign representatives of all nations have called at the President's residence to express their interest and sympathy. And in foreign capitals the American representatives have received every possible expression of this universal concern. Brazil, among all nations and in the midst of

all this spontaneous outburst of sympathy, has stood silent and unconcerned. The cable has transmitted no message from the Brazilian government to the wounded executive of a great and friendly nation, and the legation in this city has received neither inquiry nor expression of interest. No one will charge that this has grown out of any ill will, or of any intentional discourtesy—but still the question will be asked, Why is it? Neither the government nor the people of the United States can complain, for these expressions of good will are purely voluntary, and are simply questions of international etiquette and good taste. But at the same time it will cause a great many men to think of the relations between the United States and Brazil more deeply than they otherwise would, and to determine just what is the underlying sentiment between the two countries. No one will believe that there is either active or latent hostility between them, but many will unavoidably come to the conclusion that there is less real sympathy and accord between them than they have hitherto believed to exist. They will conclude that there has been more of lip service in the long series of compliments and courtesies, which have passed between them, than of genuine esteem; and they will feel—mistakenly, let us hope—that there is less real sympathy for the people and institutions of the United States in the only monarchy on this continent, than in the older and wealthier monarchies of Europe. It is unfortunate that an occasion has been given for such speculations, because they form unseen and impalpable barriers in the social and commercial intercourse of the nations concerned. At this time when Brazil is seeking to extend her commercial relations, she can not afford to lose even the slightest ground with those who are still her best customers. This occurrence is probably nothing more than a ministerial oversight, but such oversights should never happen. We trust that the Brazilian government will let no opportunity pass to correct the impression which has grown out of this unfortunate affair.

AN industrial and agricultural exposition is announced to be held at Oriziba, Mexico, sometime in November next. From the brief notices which we have seen of this project, it would seem that special efforts are to be made to secure a full representation of Mexican products on the one side, and of American manufactures on the other, so that the exhibit shall contribute directly to an increase of trade between the two countries. It is now a recognized fact among Mexicans that their greatest and most valuable market, their best source of aid and encouragement in their industrial regeneration, is the United States. With that belief they are making every effort to attract American capital, and to call the attention of Americans to their products. As they willingly buy American manufactures in exchange, they are not only successful in their quest, but they are giving an impulse to their own industries which is almost without parallel. And while all this is taking place, what is doing here? There are some vague plans about holding coffee expositions in this city, an indefinite purpose to stir up the consular officials abroad to call attention to Brazilian coffee, a mistaken purpose to continue the evils of slavery through the introduction of Chinese, and a rumored intention of publishing a newspaper in Paris in the interests of Brazil. Can it be possible that Brazilian statesmen and planters are so blind as not to see the futility of such efforts? Can anyone believe that such measures will encourage and strengthen Brazilian industries, and extend Brazilian commerce? Are such measures calculated to meet a new and

vigorous competition? Every Brazilian planter should be aware of the fact that this new industrial awakening in Mexico means the birth of a dangerous competitor to his own products—and that too under the most favorable conditions. Mexico is the next-door neighbor of the largest coffee-consuming market in the world, with which she is soon to be connected by railways. Out of this natural advantage must come the greatest encouragement for the extension and perfection of this industry, and that will be largely done through the management and with the capital of foreigners. Brazil can not afford to be idle or indifferent while all this is going on. Her planters should be made thoroughly acquainted with the character and extent of this new competition, and with the best means of meeting it. With the prestige and pre-eminence already won, this undertaking ought not to be difficult. It should be remembered that it is easier to hold an advantageous position, than to win it. It would be a matter of slight expense to send a commissioner to this Mexican exposition to study the qualities of Mexican coffee, the methods of cultivation and preparation, and the possibilities of the future extension of the industry in that country. Such a report, carefully prepared, would furnish a basis for an intelligent and successful effort to neutralize the competition; without it the Brazilian planter will be fighting in the dark and at great disadvantage. And then, to meet not only this Mexican and Central American competition, but all other possible competition, certain general measures should be taken to improve and cheapen the Brazilian product. The government should abolish the export tax, and reduce the high freight tariffs on its railways. And then the planters should undertake systematically to improve the products and methods of cultivation, and to decrease the costs of production. Sharp competition means low prices, and every consuming market knows this fact thoroughly. The Brazilian planter can not expect a permanent return of high prices; he should rather anticipate a further decrease. The problem for him to solve, therefore, is how best to reduce the first cost of his product, and how best to improve its quality in order to give it an intrinsic advantage over competitors. He should not expect the government to do this for him, but should set about the task for himself. As a rule the Brazilian planter is averse to experiments; this conservatism should be thrown off. Every coffee plantation in the country should have one or more experiments in operation: experiments in the number of trees to the acre, the number of plants to the hill, pruning, plowing, fertilizing, picking and curing. All these things are purely matters for private experiment, and as every successful result tends directly to the planter's own profit he should carry them on incessantly. By such means he can successfully defy all competition—always providing that the government places no obstacles in his way.

We have received the annual report of the Associação Commercial of this city, which was published during the first days of the month. The report covers the transactions of the association for the calendar year 1880, and comprises a large number of statistical tables relating to financial and commercial transactions during the calendar year 1880 and the fiscal year 1879-80. It is a matter for regret that greater care and expedition is not employed in the publication of this report, the more so as the difficulty in obtaining early and reliable information on these matters would make the work one of the greatest possible value. Those who have undertaken to procure statistics in this city on almost any subject

will fully appreciate the justness of this criticism; and those who have been misled by careless and erroneous statistics will believe not only in its justness but also in its urgent necessity. Inasmuch as commercial transactions are based largely upon statistical results, and as it is one of the functions of commercial associations to furnish all needed data, business men have an established right to expect promptness and care in their preparation. Instead of this the association of this city has furnished us a voluminous and pretentious work seven months after the close of its reports for the calendar year, and thirteen months after the close of the fiscal year. This in itself robs the work of the greater part of its statistical value, a result wholly inexcusable because one clerk could easily keep all needed records up to date—as they are kept in many business houses—and could compile them for publication within a few weeks after the close of the year. And besides, as mere matters of record, these statistics are highly defective and unreliable. In making a summary of the table of exports a few years ago, we found the results so grossly incorrect that it was necessary to recast the whole table before it could be used. Many of the errors were due to defective proof-reading, but that also is inexcusable in a work of this character. In the volume before us, we had the curiosity to examine the state of the public debt, as given in two tables and calculated to the 31st of December, 1880, when to our surprise no mention was made of the gold 4½ per cent loan of 1879, amounting originally to 50,000,000\$. As an editorial parenthesis preceding these tables states that they are taken from official sources, they will probably deceive almost every one who looks at them, and will furnish a basis for incalculable errors regarding this subject. In the table of imports we find that Canada—a country with which Brazil is trying to build up trade through a subventioned line of steamers—furnishes this country nothing; and yet every one knows that shiploads of lumber and codfish are regularly received from Canadian ports. Instead of crediting this country with these articles, the lumber is credited to the United States and the codfish to Great Britain, by which means not only is Canada robbed of her due, but the totals of American and British imports are rendered worthless by the inclusion of items which do not belong to them. Examining the trade relations with this country still further—simply as a convenient illustration, and not because we have any special interest in Canada—we find that the table of foreign shipping movements for 1879-80 credits Canada with *no* arrivals and *six* departures, when, in fact, there were *fourteen* arrivals and *sixteen* departures. Now, to what cause can we ascribe errors of this character? Is it a defective knowledge of geography? or simply an example of clerical carelessness? If the latter, to what extent is it carried throughout the whole work? If such evident errors are to be found in the records for Canada, may we not logically expect to find other similar ones in the records for the United States, or Great Britain, or France? The simple result of all this is—and we say it with deep regret—that this annual report of the commercial association of this city, beyond that part referring to its corporate affairs, is practically worthless. It comes too late for practical use in business transactions, and it is too defective for use as a matter of record. The necessity for this harsh criticism, we repeat, is a source of deep regret; and yet, were it not made, the association would feel that it had fulfilled its whole duty, and the great majority of men would believe that it had fulfilled that duty well. On the contrary, the association has shown an inex-

cusable indifference and carelessness in the matter, and is allowing its honorable name to be used as a voucher for the correctness of defective and misleading statistical work.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Late news from Rio Grande report an improvement in the health of the Visconde de Pelotas.

—The minister of agriculture offers a concession with guarantee of interest for the construction of a central use at S. Fidelis, in this province.

—The government has ordered the construction of a building on the Ilha dos Ratos, in this harbor, for the use of the custom house guards and boatmen.

—By an official letter of the 20th inst. the minister of agriculture instructs Dr. Carlos Glazl to proceed to the municipality of Caho, province of Pernambuco, and make a careful study of the disease existing in the sugar cane plantations there.

—It is announced that the Emperor has notified the Brazilian minister at Buenos Aires that he has not yet decided to attend the continental exposition to be held there in February next. The reports of his intended visit are wholly unauthorized.

—There seems to be no abatement in the frequency and audacity of the burglaries committed in this city. There is urgent need either for a better police force, or a little wholesome justice from the householders themselves.

—On the evening of the 15th inst. two tram conductors were attacked by thieves on the Praia de Santa Luzia, and robbed of a watch and some other articles of value. The robbery took place at 9 o'clock, and in a public street—all of which shows the efficiency of our police force.

—The Oregon transportation company's steamer *Unatitla*, which entered this port for supplies on the 19th inst., made the voyage from New York in the exceptionally good time of eighteen days. A direct service of that character would be appreciated down here, and it would pay too!

—The minister of agriculture has requested information from the department of justice relative to the number of slaves bought and sold in this city during the five years ending December 31, 1880, and also during the time thus far elapsed of the present year. Also the number of slaves entering from the northern provinces during the same periods.

—A British steamship company has made a contract with parties in Norway and Sweden to carry 80,000 Scandinavian emigrants to the United States during the present season. The emigrants are almost exclusively agriculturists, and are among the very best received in the United States. They are of a class of people who would do more for Brazil than a hundred times their number of Chinese.

—The *Província de S. Paulo* of the 20th inst. urges the immediate adoption of the bill for the secularization of cemeteries. We trust our provincial contemporaries will continue to urge this matter, until they shame the national legislature into such a step. The recent refusal to permit the burial of a mason in the public cemetery of Guaratinguetá should arouse such an indignant protest that no ministry will dare hereafter to refuse its support to such a measure.

—The editorial management of the *Gazeta da Tarde* passed into the hands of Sr. José do Patrocínio on the 16th inst. Sr. Patrocínio has been for some time connected with the *Gazeta de Notícias*, where he has won a reputation as one of the most brilliant writers of the Rio press. He is a journalist of exceptionally liberal opinions, and is well known as an uncompromising abolitionist. Under his management there is a brilliant future for our evening contemporary.

—The minister of agriculture has issued instructions to the several provincial presidents for the transmittal of slave population statistics, on or before the 30th of November next. From the statistics now in the department of agriculture it is absolutely impossible to form any correct idea upon this subject. The reports asked for will also include all changes which have taken place in the slave population since the 30th of September, 1873, the date at which the matriculation of slaves under the emancipation law was closed.

—During the early part of July the Brazilian government was actually without a representative in the United States. The minister and first secretary of legation were both absent, the second secretary could not act because he had not been officially presented at Washington, and the address of the legation was at the consulate in New York. At the latter place, however, both the consul-general and his vice-consul were absent, and the affairs of that office were left in the hands of a prominent merchant. It is true that the month of July is a trying one, and that it is desirable to get away at that time, but in this case there seems to have been just a little too much unanimity in the exodus.

—The national museum has received a fossil bone—the left ilium of a megatherium—which was found in a cutting of the "Porto Alegre a Uruguayana" railway. The bone is in a state of perfect preservation. Various fragments of bones were also found with it, but none of them so well preserved.

—It is announced that several parties in the province of Maranhão have taken steps for a representation of that province at the Atlanta cotton exposition. As Maranhão is one of the chief cotton-producing provinces of the empire, this resolution can not be otherwise than highly beneficial.

—It is said that Dr. João Baptista de Lacerda, of the Museu Nacional, has applied to the British government, through the foreign department, for the premium offered for an antidote against the bite of poisonous snakes. Dr. Lacerda claims that the permanganate of potassa is such an antidote.

—Colonel Latorre seems at last to have invaded the unfortunate little republic of Uruguay. From the meager news received his followers have entered Uruguayan territory at three places on the Rio Grande frontier, and are now effecting a junction. At Montevideo there is great excitement, and Colonel Santos is said to have assumed the dictatorship. There is a wide-spread sympathy with the movements of Latorre.

—We are glad to note that with the entrance of Mr. F. C. Soares da Silva into the firm as managing partner, the drug importing establishment of J. Ayres & Co., under the name of the "Drogaria Americana," has taken an important position among the drug houses of this city, and will hereafter rank among the best. The new firm has fitted up spacious warehouse at No. 34 Rue São Pedro, where every thing in that line of trade will be found.

—A general meeting of shareholders of the Companhia Brasileira de Navegação a Vapor was held in this city on the 22nd inst., under the presidency of the Conde de Mattosinhos. There were 9,545 shares represented. According to the report of the directors and the committee of audit, the affairs of the company are in very flourishing condition, the surplus and reserve funds on the 30th of June last amounting to a total of 1,055,915.95. The Conde de Mattosinhos and Messrs. Alexandre de Castro and Robert Norton were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Antonio Luiz Barbosa da Cunha, William Morrill and Andrew Steele as a committee of audit for the ensuing year.

—The movements of the gunboat *Príncipe do Grão Pará* and the scientific commission under Dr. Rikewerf along the coast of Rio Grande do Norte, recently created an unusual amount of interest in the localities visited owing to a belief that the strange craft and crew were engaged in smuggling.

Information was finally sent to Pernambuco by the inspector of customs of Rio Grande do Norte that a vessel was at Caissara engaged in smuggling, and the revenue cutter *Medusa* was at once sent to investigate. The gunboat and commission, however, went on with their work, the *Medusa* returned to Pernambuco, and the customs inspector of Rio Grande do Norte is a sadder, if not a wiser man.

—We see by our Buenos Aires contemporary, the *Herald*, that our old friend, Capt. B. D. Manton, succeeded in obtaining some exceptionally flattering results with the Gover-*hell* telephone on the 4th inst. Capt. Manton has been engaged for many months in putting up telephone lines in Buenos Aires, and had also undertaken to connect that city with Mercedes, 120 miles distant. The trial of this long line on the 4th was so satisfactory that the voices of the speakers, 120 miles apart, could be heard as easily and clearly as though they had been conversing together in the same room. The indefatigable efforts of Capt. Manton to introduce these instruments at the River, and to afford the means for giving them every possible trial is deserving of all success—and that success seems already to have been fully realized.

THEFT OF A STEAMER.

On April 20 a steamer arrived at Port Phillip Heads from Mauritius under the name of the *India*. It appears now that the supposed owner, who accompanied her, was very averse to bringing her up to Melbourne, but the pilot insisted upon doing so, and very unwillingly he agreed. After bringing her to an anchor at Williamstown the captain and the owner landed, but none of the crew were suffered to leave, and the fires were kept banked so that steam could have been got up at any time with very few minutes' notice. After a while it was found that no such vessel, and no such official number as that on the main hatch (77,942), could be found in any register, and Constable Davidson, at Queenscliff, who had been reading an account in the Glasgow *Evening Citizen* of Feb. 12 of the disappearance from the Clyde in October last of a steamer named the *Ferret*, which, from the description given in that paper appeared to correspond in every respect with this now mysterious visitor, communicated his suspicions to the authorities, and the result was that on the evening of the 27th inst. she was boarded by a body of water police, headed by the Hon. the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and arrested

on the charge of having a false register. A search elicited that the name had been filed off her bell, the number cut into the combings of the main hatch had been mutilated, and over the old figures No 77,492 had been placed, but the application of heat brought out four of the figures of the *Ferret's* number, 63,864, the fifth figure being undecipherable; the log books had the name cut out wherever it had occurred, and between the leaves of one of them was the most fatal proof of all—seaman's advance note in the name of the *Ferret*. On May 1st a telegram was received from Highland Railway Co., Glasgow, the owners of the *Ferret*, authorizing the handing over of the vessel to Messrs. A. Woolley & Co., Melbourne. The steamer has been thoroughly searched, and a most extraordinary assortment of articles of every description found in great quantity; besides being well found in ordinary ship's stores, she is well supplied with ammunition and explosives; has customs and other forms, such as charter parties, registers, forms of entry, &c., for almost every port in the world; and a most curious and complete telegraphic code was discovered, which provided for every possible contingency, wreck, success, failure, discovery of crime, arrest, and such like; not the least curious part of this code is the attention bestowed upon the second mate, who is specially named in several of the sentences in a manner the reverse of reassuring to that individual, one running thus—"The vessel has been totally wrecked; the second mate only is missing." No definite instructions have been received from London as to the future course to be pursued with regard to the capture; and she still remains in charge of the customs authorities who do not consider themselves justified as yet in handing her over to any one on behalf of the owners. A telegram has been received from London asking whether she called in at Santos, Brazil, as some of the insurance companies there were interested in the cargo of coffee shipped there on freight for Marcellis, but afterwards taken on to the Cape, and sold there as belonging to the nominal owner of the steamer.—*Australasian Shipping News*.

—The market remained in the same condition as yesterday. Small supply of private and no demand for bank paper. Insignificant transactions at 22½% bank and 23 private on London and 4½% private on France. Sovereigns sold at 10\$650 and 10\$660 cash.

August 16.—The Banco Commercial and the Banco do Comércio adopted the rates of 22½% on London, 4½% on Paris, 5½% on Hamburg and 23½% on Portugal. Private paper was negotiated at 23% on London and 4½% on France, but the transaction in both bank and private paper were unimportant, the latter being scarce and these being in demand for the former. Sovereigns 10\$680 buyers, but no sellers.

August 17.—The rate of 22½% was to-day adopted by all the banks with the following rates on other places: Paris 4½%, Hamburg 23½%, New York 4½%, London 23½%, Portugal 23½%. Private paper was negotiated at 22½% bank and 23 private on London and 4½% private on France. Sovereigns sold at 10\$650 and 10\$660 cash.

August 18.—The market remained in the same condition as yesterday. Small supply of private and no demand for bank paper. Insignificant transactions at 22½% bank and 23 private on London and 4½% private on France. Sovereigns sold at 10\$670 and 10\$680 cash.

August 19.—The market continued as before. Small transactions on London at 22½% bank and 23 private paper. Sovereigns 10\$680 sellers, 10\$690 buyers.

August 20.—The New London and Brazilian Bank and the English Bank refused to-day to draw at above 22½%, but as the other banks, and especially the Bank of Brazil, continued to draw freely at 22½% this rate, with the previous ones on other places, were firmly maintained and the market suffered no alteration. Private paper continues scarce at 23 d. on London; one small transaction was reported at 22½%.

August 21.—The market closes without alteration and very quiet with few takers of bank paper at 22½% and scarcity of private paper at 23 d. Sovereigns 10\$700 sellers 10\$660 buyers.

—The failure of a Liverpool firm in the Brazilian trade, referred to under this head on Saturday (July 23), is that of Messrs. Durrie, Potter and Son, which was established as far back as 1815. An estimate of the liabilities places them at £150,000, and it is understood about £75,000 of the firm's acceptances are in the market. A favorable liquidation is expected.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, July 25.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

August 12.

29	Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 000
12	do	1,064 000
8	do	1,066 000
20	National loan 1868.....	1,210 000
15	Banco Rural.....	265 000
13	Banco Predial.....	140 000
25	do	141 000
100	do	142 000
200	do	143 000
50	do	145 000
50	do	146 000
50	Banco Mercantil de Santos.....	320 000
1	do	319 000
10	Banco Nacional, in liqu.....	3 321
8	Nova Permanente Insurance.....	400 000
	Popular Fluminense Insurance.....	24 500
15	Fidelidade Insurance.....	200 000
10	Alliança Insurance.....	29 000
3	Macahé e Campos.....	150 000
3	do	170 000
32	Macahé e Campos deb.....	86 500
20	do	89 500
100	Petropolis R. R.....	162 000
50	do	184 000
77	Caris S. Christovão (27 out. sale).....	374 000
350	do	375 000
73	Caris Villa Isabel.....	373 000
33	Caris Urubu (out. sale).....	304 000
50	Caris Urubu (out. sale).....	318 500
6	Navegação Nacional for 1st inst.....	251 000
5	Navegação P. Audita.....	101 000
80	Doucas D. Pedro II.....	105 000
8	Architectonica.....	76 000
10	Branco Industrial.....	150 000
50	Westera Brasil Telegraph.....	76 000
490	London and Platine Telegraph.....	50 750
200	Sorocabana debentures of 10\$.....	75 5%
200	Banco Predial hyp. notes, without int.....	78½ 5%
650	do	79 5%
24	Mineração Matto Grosso & São Félix L. ins.....	2 000

August 13.

27	Six per cent apolices.....	1,062 000
223	Banco do Brasil.....	250 000
130	Banco do Comércio.....	214 000
27	Caris S. Christovão.....	374 000
121	do	375 000
73	Petropolis R. R.....	185 000
100	Sorocabana R. R.....	80 000
100	Caris de Pernambuco.....	120 000
31	Navegação Paulista.....	101 000
90	Doucas D. Pedro II.....	105 000
50	Alliança Insurance (out. sale).....	29 000
237	Banco Predial hyp. n. with int.....	82 5%
24	Banco do Brasil hyp. notes (14%).....	95 5%
430	Banco do Brasil hyp. notes (5%).....	94½ 5%
1000	Comp. Territorial.....	99 5%

August 16.

9	Six per cent apolices.....	1,062 000
1	do	800\$
148	Banco do Brasil.....	292 000
50	Banco do Comércio.....	216 000
25	Fidelidade Insurance.....	200 000
13	Alliança Insurance.....	30 000
100	Petropolis R. R.....	185 000
345	Petropolis R. R. for Sept. 16.....	185 000
100	Sorocabana R. R. (out. sale).....	85 000
5	Macahé e Campos R. R. deb.....	86 5%
375	do	92 5%
46	Sorocabana R. R. deb. of 100\$.....	73 5%
100	Caris S. Christovão.....	375 000
75	Doucas D. Pedro II for August 31.....	105 000
100	do	104 000
70	Navegação Brasileira (out. sale).....	224 000
46	Banco do Brasil hypoth. notes.....	82 5%

THE RIO NEWS.

August 17.

12 Six per cent apolices.....	7,600 000
68 do do for Sept. 21	1,950 000
207 do do for Sept. 21	1,065 000
70 Docs. D. Pedro II	105 000
102 Carrivo & Pernambuco	785 000
12 Macaé & Campos deb.	85 000
10 do	90 000
10 Sorocabana debentures of £100	85 000
838 Banco Prelief hyp. n. with int.	85 000
20 Banco do Brasil hypoth. notes (9%)	915 000
22 Navegação Brasileira (outs. s.)	224 000

August 18.

20 Six per cent apolices	1,050 000
15,700 \$ do of small amounts	1,150 000
3200 do do par	1,018 000
10,000 Provincial apolices	1,000 000
230 Banco do Brasil	250 000
150 Banco Prelief	137 000
50 Aliança Insurance	30 000
50 Carrivo Pernambuco	125 000
230 do	130 000
102 Carr. S. Christóvão for Aug. 31	375 000
100 Navegação Brasileira	230 000
113½ Nitrover Gas Comp.	60 000
10 Minas de Capivara, serie B	25 000
80 Sorocabana R.R. for Oct. 15 (outs. sale)	50 000
18 Macaé & Campos deb. (out. sale)	95 000

August 19.

34 Six per cent apolices (outs. sale)	1,051 000
31 Miny do of small amounts (do)	1,050 000
47 Banco do Brasil	295 000
15 Navegação Brasileira	230 000
230 Docs. D. Pedro II	105 000
40 Macaé & Campos debentures	95 000
71 Sorocabana R.R. (out. s.)	90 000
15 Sorocabana deb. of nos. 8	75 000
85 do	75 000
11 Banco do Brasil hypoth. notes (9%)	91 000

August 20.

23 Six per cent apolices	1,050 000
10 do (outs. sale)	1,050 000
2,300 \$ do of small amounts	1,045 000
10,000 Provincial apolices	1,000 000
15 National Loan of 1879	112 500
50 Banco Industrial	234 000
200 Aliança Insurance	29 000
27 Navegação Brasileira (outs. sale)	45 000
100 Navegação Brasileira do	235 000
50 Sorocabana R.R. do	90 000
100 Carr. Villa Isabel for 30th inst.	200 000
50 Carrivo Morelândia	1 000
2 Macaé & Campos R. R.	148 000
160 Brazil Industrial	150 000
140 Fidelidade Insurance	200 000
363 Banco Prelief hypoth. notes with int.	794 000

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 23d, 1881.

Exports.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 13th instant. Since then prices in consuming markets, instead of the considerable advance which was required to bring back cost on the recent purchases here, have suffered a reaction, and our market has, in consequence, been very quiet and inactive during the period under review.

Dealers have reduced their currency prices 50—100 reis per 10 kilos on the best and medium grades and 50 reis on the lower ones, but this small reduction, which still leaves prices here out of proportion to those ruling in consuming markets, has been insufficient to produce any activity.

The total sales since the 13th instant amount to only 60,900 bags.

Receipts continue heavy and the daily average since the 1st instant is now:

13,337 bags
against 13,356 in same period of Aug. 1880
2,196 " " 1879
" 9,707 " " 1878
" 9,597 " " 1877
" 7,554 " " 1876

The clearances have been:

United States:	
Aug. 13 New Orleans Am bg John Westby	6,661
13 New York Br bg Nasmyth	31,880
13 Baltimore Am bg Amazon	4,035
16 New York Nor bk George	4,007
17 Galveston Nor bg Oshawa	3,500
17 Mobile Nor bg Egill	4,500
18 Baltimore Gr bg Beta	3,096
18 New York Nor bk Grid.	8,418
20 do Br bg Gengra	15,741

Europe:	
Aug. 13 Marseilles It str Nord America	5,772
16 Hamburg Gr str Graf Dierck	24,492
16 Havre Fr bg Religao	887
16 Bordeaux Fr bg Eymard	913
17 Antwerp Br str Galice	933
17 Antwerp Br str Vaudry	9278
20 Hamburg Gr str Volksdorf	13,021
20 at Antwerp Br str Vaudry	2,793

Elsewhere:	
Aug. 17 River Plate Big str Teuva	312
19 do Br str Trat	153
19 Valparaiso Br str Heria	110

We quote, per 10 kilos:
Washed..... \$4200 — \$6150
Superior..... 5 250 — 5 300
Good first..... 4 850 — 4 950
Regular first..... 4 450 — 4 550
Ordinary first..... 3 700 — 3 900
Good second..... 3 000 — 3 300
Ordinary second..... 2 600 — 2 800

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

p 10 kilos per cwt per lb.	
Prime United States..... 5,900 600 13,20 cts.	
Good	4,950 554 12,00
Fair to good	4,750 534 11,59
Regular first	4,450 — 4,550
Ordinary first	3,700 — 3,900
Good second..... 3,000 — 3,300	
Ordinary second..... 2,600 — 2,800	

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

p 10 kilos per cwt per lb.	
Prime United States..... 5,900 600 13,20 cts.	
Good	4,950 554 12,00
Fair good	4,750 534 11,59
Regular first	4,450 — 4,550
Fair	3,700 511 11,28
Good Channel..... 4,050 495 10,09	
Fair	3,700 421 9,34
Low	3,000 392 7,84

(f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 23d in sterling and at par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to-day at 195,000 bags.

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals have been:1,635 barrels per *Glenapp* from New York

4,337 " " New Light from Baltimore.

The sales amount to about 10,600 barrels and stock in first hands to-day consists of about 27,000 barrels.

We quote:

Trieste, nominal

Gallego 21 000—21 500

Haxall 21 000—21 500

Dunlop 21 000—21 500

O'Dance 20 000—20 500

Mc Cance 20 000—20 500

Baltimore 19 000—20 000

St. Louis 19 000—19 500

River Plate 18 000—18 500

Chili: 18 000—19 500

Brazilian manufacture 18 500—19 500.

Market steady.

Pitch Pine.—There have been no further arrivals.

The market continues steady at 44\$000—45\$000 per dozen.

White Pine.—The 154,505 feet in *Autonio d'Abundo* and 80,638 feet in *David Stewart*, which remained unsold at the date of our last report, have since been sold at 215 reis and 110 reis per foot respectively.

Market well supplied.

Screws Pine.—The *Hugo* arrived from Westerwick with 665 dozen which have been sold at 43\$000 per dozen.

Market firm.

Spruce Pine.—Good demand but no supply and prices nominal.*Lard.*—The market is very quiet but prices are unchanged.

We quote:

435—460 reis per lb. for George

445—470 " " Jenkins

435—440 " " New York

435—440 " " Santos to Hambur

435—440 " " Grindel to River Plate.

Stocks about 1,000 bags.

Shipment since our last:

2,848 halves per *Bis* to Hamburg

100 " Tigris to River Plate

4,512 " Coperium to Bremen

4,188 " Santos to Hambur

590 " Grindel to River Plate.

Shipments in July 34,392 bags

against 23,235 " in July 1880

" 35,028 " in July 1879.

Freights.—Marked unchanged at 480—500 reis per kilo.

No arrivals.

Turpentine.—Market unchanged at 480—500 reis per kilo.

No arrivals.

Cannabis.—The arrivals consist of 300 barrels per *Picote* from Hamburg.

Arrivals:

457 halves per *Clara* from Rosario

393 " Louis from Rio.

519 " *Johann Kremer* from Rio.

Prices:

1,000 bags from Liverpool.

2,600 bags from New York.

3,000 bags from London.

3,000 bags from Paris.

3,000 bags from Hamburg.

3,000 bags from Southampton.

3,000 bags from Liverpool.

3,000 bags from New York.

3,000 bags from Liverpool.

THE RIO NEWS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Aug. 12	La France, Fr.	River Plate	Stowries
12	Nord America, It.	Marsilles*	Stowries
12	Umberto I, It.	River Plate	Stowries
12	Graf Bismarck, Gr.	Bremen*	Coffee
12	Belgiana, Fr.	Havre*	Stowries
12	S. G. Martinez, Ar.	Montevideo*	Stowries
12	Nasmyth, Br.	New York	Coffee
12	V. de R. de J., Fr.	Santos	Stowries
12	Almeida, Br.	Santos*	Coffee
12	Festus, Br.	River Plate	Stowries
12	Treat, Br.	River Plate	Stowries
12	Bahia, Gr.	U.S. Francisco	Stowries
12	Valparaiso, Gr.	Hamburg*	Coffee
12	Oleopar, Br.	New York*	Coffee
12	Barbaria, Br.	Valparaiso*	Stowries
21	Urquiza, Ar.	Oregon	Same cargo

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FREIGHTS:

Steamers:		Sailing Vessels:	
London...	60	Channel F...	32½-35/
Liverpool...	50	Lisbon F...	35-40/
Amsterdam...	45	London L...	35-40/
Hamburg...	40	U.S. N. North...	15-20/
Havre...	45	Jdo	20-25/
Bordeaux...	40	South...	20-25/
Marsilles...	40		
New York...	50		

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 21, 1881.

NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHENCE FROM	CONSIGNEE
AMERICAN	1,200	July 15	New York	In distress
ship Alice M. M.	1445	July 15	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co.
bk Yimyone...	493	July 15	Baltimore	Philip Bros. & C.
bk Grey Eagle...	442	July 15	Baltimore	Philip Bros. & C.
kg Grana...	181	July 15	London	Under order
sh Galveston...	230	July 15	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co.
bk New Light...	474	July 15	Baltimore	Philip Bros. & C.
ARGENTINE	150	June 20	Quito	A. Ayres
hg Mum...	150	Aug 1	Baltimore	M. Arzendo & Co.
ship D. Steele...	200	Aug 1	Baltimore	Wilson, Sons & Co.
BRITISH	1,200	May 28	Amsterdam	For repair
sh Lady Ligar...	1200	July 15	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co.
sh Royal H...	1200	July 15	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co.
bk Isle...	636	July 15	Leith	D. Peleg II RR.
bk Jane...	484	July 15	Antwerp	To order
bk Moorhill...	500	Aug 1	Rangoon	To order
bk Asterion...	500	Aug 1	Rangoon	To order
bk Glendale...	318	July 15	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co.
bk Paigie...	404	July 15	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co.
bk Montreal...	860	July 15	Cardiff	To order
bk Bellona...	1,123	July 15	Cardiff	To order
bk Hispania...	990	July 15	Cardiff	W. Ritchie & Co.
ship City Camp...	990	July 15	Cardiff	D. Peleg II RR.
bk Gertrude...	883	July 15	Newport	I. G. Illinois
bk Greenwich...	269	July 15	Cardiff	W. Ritchie & Co.
bk City of Lima...	335	July 15	Greenwich	Hartwig Willens
bkg Eighty Five...	139	July 15	New Castle	Hine Zumba & Silva
slip McLean...	1536	July 15	New Castle	To order
bkg Sophia Cook...	500	July 15	New York	Monteiro Hime & C.
DANISH	130	July 12	New Castle	Finnie Irmings & Co.
sch H. Brugge...	130	July 12	Marsilles	Reda Coutin & Co.
bkg Nord...	174	July 12	Marsilles	To order
bkg K. H....	230	July 12	Marsilles	H. N. Dryfus
DUCH	266	Aug 15	Marsilles	J. & J. Piske
bg Goorecht & O'	266	Aug 15	Marsilles	J. & J. Piske
FRANCE	393	July 15	Liverpool	J. & J. Piske
bkg Caldeira...	308	Aug 15	Salt Island	Monteiro Hime & C.
bkg Avenir...	765	July 15	Cardiff	Watson Ritchie & C.
bkg Marie Collet...	347	July 15	Cardiff	J. M. Milnado Leon
GERMAN	150	June 22	Paysandu	J. M. Frins & Sons
bkg Lisette...	234	July 15	Kalishmar...	Hartwig Will's & C.
bkg Arthur H'ly...	374	July 15	Glasgow...	To order
kg Sch. Sanktul...	275	July 15	S. Alcantara...	J. M. Frins & Sons
bkg Amor...	375	July 15	B. Argentina...	To order
bkg George...	768	July 15	Bordeaux	In distress
bkg Clara...	270	July 15	Rosario...	To order
bkg Picardia...	215	July 15	Montevideo	J. M. Frins & Sons
bkg Anna...	180	July 15	Ajó...	J. M. Frins & Sons
bkg Johann Kra...	280	July 15	Rosario...	To order
ITALIAN	149	Aug 1	Torverda...	To order
bkg Teofilo...	149	Aug 1	New York	J. G. Cleary & Co.
bkg S. D'Ahi...	149	Aug 1	Trapani...	J. N. Vincenzi
bkg Giuseppe El...	492	Aug 1	S. Alcantara	J. M. Frins & Sons
bkg Eliseeta...	303	July 15	S. Alcantara	J. M. Frins & Sons
NORWEGIAN	490	July 15	New York	McCulloch H. & Co.
bkg Bjark...	260	July 15	Cette...	Herb. Coutin & Co.
bkg Norden...	270	July 15	Cette...	Herb. Coutin & Co.
bkg Nicoh H' K...	288	Aug 1	Gronack...	W. Ritchie & Co.
bkg Flora...	339	July 15	Napoli...	To order
bkg King Svend...	526	July 15	Cardiff...	W. Ritchie & Co.
bkg K. Eystein...	463	Aug 1	New Castle	Wilson, Sons & Co.
bkg Freidig...	401	July 15	Cadiz...	To order
sche Camara...	265	May 3	Port Allegro	Newland Jr. & Co.
bkg Spjorrelot...	164	Aug 10	Westernick	Hartwig Willens
bkg Hugo...	278	July 15	Westernick	F. Clements & Co.
SPANISH	192	April 22	Paysandu	J. M. Frins & Filho
bkg Rodriguez-Piz...	234	May 20	Paysandu	J. Souza I'ro & Rocha
smk Onion...	169	July 15	B. Ayres...	A. Wager
smk Donat...	143	June 15	B. Ayres...	A. Wager
smk D'Or...	164	July 15	B. Ayres...	A. Wager
smk Primitiva...	183	July 15	Mont'video	J. M. Frins & Sons
pol Modesta...	183	July 15	Paysandu	J. Romagnani
pol Tereza...	220	July 15	B. Ayres...	Souza I'ro & Rocha
pol Maristany...	230	July 15	B. Ayres...	Souza I'ro & Rocha
porcuras...	178	May 15	B. Ayres...	Souza I'ro & Rocha
bkg Pedro V...	169	July 15	B. Ayres...	Souza I'ro & Rocha
bkg Laur Norton...	297	July 15	Salt Island	To order
bkg Improvisa...	660	July 15	Lisbon...	J. A. G. des Santos
bkg Antecia...	181	July 15	B. Ayres...	Souza I'ro & Rocha
bkg Gabriela...	181	July 15	B. Ayres...	F. de Figueiredo & C.
bkg Lola...	167	Aug 1	S. Nicolas...	Mendo d'Oliva & C.
bkg Nava Vencedor...	302	July 15	B. Ayres...	Mendo d'Oliva & C.
bkg Flor de Angria...	326	July 15	B. Ayres...	M. J. de Oliveira C.
bkg P. G. G...	170	July 15	B. Ayres...	Freitas & Miranda
bkg P. G. G...	335	July 15	B. Ayres...	Freitas & Miranda
bkg Campes...	362	July 15	B. Ayres...	M. Oliveira & Co.
bkg Guillerme...	404	July 15	B. Ayres...	J. S. Zenha
bkg Bello Figuei...	259	July 15	Lisbon...	Braga & Barbosa
bkg Doce Irmãos...	207	July 15	Guslequey...	Souza I'ro & Co.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
339,069,100\$000	335,397,102\$000	General polices, currency.....	6 ½%	1,000\$000	1,060\$000
2,151,600,000	1,990,400,000	" " "	5 ½%	1,000,000	99 ½%
119,600,000	119,600,000	" " "	4 ½%	1,000,000	par
7,089,000,000	5,067,000,000	Provincial polices of Rio de Janeiro...	6 ½%	500\$000	par
21,000,000,000	10,528,000,000	National Loan of 1869, gold.....	5 ½%	200\$000	1,230\$000
8,000,000,000	7,395,000,000	National Loan of 1879, gold.....	4 ½%	1,000\$000	11 ½ 1/2
44,881,000,000	59,735,000,000	" " "	4 ½%	500\$000	11 ½ 1/2

THE RIO NEWS.

- 1881 -

With the opening of the present year THE RIO NEWS was enlarged to an eight-page sheet, and improved in every department which experience has proved to be necessary to the interests of a large and influential community of English-speaking merchants and capitalists. These improvements have been chiefly effected in the

Commercial Department,

where every effort has been employed to gather reliable information and statistics and to so digest and arrange them as to best meet the needs of commercial men. In its

Financial Department

the News will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a faithful index of the year's transactions. The sale of bonds and stocks will be given for each day. It will also carefully note every legislative, administrative, or private act which may in any sense affect the profitability or security of investments. In its

News Department

it will aim to give a full resume of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest or bias. In its news gathering it will seek to represent things just as it finds them; in its comments it will aim to present its own opinions for which it will be willing to be held responsible.

The following are a few selections from the comments with which we have been honored by our contemporaries:

From the *Gazeta do Turismo*, Rio de Janeiro.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute champion of the cause of emancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious initiative of our illustrious friend, Deputy Joaquim Nabuco. The tenor of the interests fed by the fanatical traffic in human flesh does not brighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its rebels and castastrophists. The whole English colony of Rio de Janeiro prize THE RIO NEWS, and there are already many Brazilians who seek it for its very exact appreciation and judicious commentaries on all questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil.

We wish THE RIO NEWS success and congratulate ourselves in seeing that it fights, with great valor and excellent judgment, to save Brazil from the disgrace of possessing slaves in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The existence of this important organ of the press is a splendid proof that it is not alone by the support of the slave-holders that a journal can live.

From the *Monitor Comunitário*, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

Since its inauguration THE RIO NEWS has become important and useful not only for the impartiality and high standard with which it treats all the topics of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provincial notices of Brazil, and of commercial information of the Rio de Janeiro market, the knowledge of which has come to be necessary to every one in our own country and the United States who would follow the discussion of public affairs and the news in Brazil.

From *Trubner's American and Oriental Library Record*, London.

THE RIO NEWS.—To any one wanting Brazilian news in the English language we can recommend THE RIO NEWS, published on the 5th, 15th and 25th of every month, as a reliable paper.

From the *Anuário da Indústria Nacional*, Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, can not however make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled rather by the active forces of a splendid nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her sons.

From this point of view, we can not fail to render homage to the distinguished editor of THE RIO NEWS who so faithfully transmits to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social life, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing, the administrative and financial life of our provinces, and many other items of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the discrimination and judgment which has presided over them.

From the *Intérata*, Rio Grande.

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this epigraph ["The Rio News"], is published in the imperial capital, especially devoted to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperous growth of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, is a clear proof that on this American soil, where shines the Southern Cross, they have found a second motherland.

The good will bestowed upon our province, in honorable opinions, by our enlightened contemporary, THE RIO NEWS, offering to us its most valuable aid in calling attention to what will meet our most vital needs, is without doubt a move sufficient to have our unchanging gratitude.

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our illustrious colleague, we place our limited service at his free disposition.—May 22, 1880.

THE RIO NEWS of July 15, the important English journal published in the imperial capital, is occupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering a valuable service not only to the colony in whose interests it is specially zealous, but also to our country, appealing with passion and with the greatest impartiality those occurrences which, through its medium, are to be echoed in the old world.—July 26, 1880.

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In entering upon its eighth volume—the third under its present title and management—the publishers of THE RIO NEWS beg to state that the same policy which has hitherto been so successful in its editorial management, will be maintained in the future without change. The results of this independent and courageous policy have been so highly satisfactory and the confidence of our advertisers has been so general, that the publishers have been able to increase its size by one-third and to realize other improvements of great value to all business men in the Brazilian trade.

The policy of THE RIO NEWS will continue to be that of quiet independence and impartiality, seeking to obtain

and incorporate all statistical information on all important topics, and to incorporate all statistical information in such a manner as

to afford a great value for reference. Its reports for the port of Rio de Janeiro are made by men who are recognized

as experts in their respective fields. No pains will be spared

in making these reports thorough, accurate and interesting.

The absence of regular newspaper summaries of

News from keeping its readers fully informed on that subject,

is hoped that the difference will soon be overcome, after which timely reports

of the leading points of the empire will be given.

In its general policy THE RIO NEWS aims to keep its readers

thoroughly informed and in its discussions of political

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